State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II---NO. 34.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 20, 1860.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*

S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

French Broad Lodge, No. 2.

K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

F. M. MILLER, *W. C.*

S. E. PENLAND *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

☞Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

POETRY.

"Dressing for Church."

Has anybody heard the bell?
You have? dear me I know full well
I'll never dress in time.

For mercy's sake, come help em Jane;
I'll make my toilet quite plain,
(This for the sake of rhyme.)

Here, lace this gaiter for me—do;
"A hole," you say! plague take the shoe!
Please Janey, try and hide it.
I know it's Sunday—but, my soul,
I cannot wear it with a hole!
The men will spy it.

They're always peeping at our fee
(Tho' to be sure they needn't peep
The way we hold our dresses.)
I'll disappoint them tho' to-day,
"And cross myself," pray did you say?
Don't laugh at my distress.

How beautifully this silk will rustles!
(Please hand my "self-adjusting bustle,"
My corset and my hoop.)
There now, I'll take five skirts, or six;
Do hurry Jane, and help me fix—
You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?"
As if girls went to church to pray!
How can you be so foolish!
Here, damp this ribbon in cologne;
"What for?" to paint you silly one—
Now, Janey, don't be mulish!

It's no more harm than "Lilly White"—
(Please see if this cheek's painted right,
And hand my box of chalk.)
Now damp the towel, Janey, dear,
And wipe this eyebrow—much I fear
I shall be late to walk.

Now then, my bonnet, if you please—
The thing's as big as all out doors,
The frightful sugar scoop!
Thank heaven, my mantle's handsome tho'—
It cost enough to be, I know.
(Straighten this horrid hoop!)

My handkerchief and gloves you'll find
Just in that drawer—you're very kind.
(Doess my dres trail?)
It's all the fashion now, you know,
(Pray, does this paint and powder show
Thro' this lace veil?)

Thank you, my dear! I believe I'm dressed.
The saints be praised! the day of rest
Comes only once in seaven:
For if on all the other six
This trouble I should have to fix,
I'd never get to heaven.

Opposition---Ad Valorem.

What it is and how it would work.

WHAT IT IS.

The scheme of ad valorem taxation as advocated by the opposition is thus set forth in their platform:

"1. *Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State, be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Now it is clear that two modes of taxation are here presented: the ad valorem mode as to all property in the State and the system of discriminating taxes upon such things as are brought from abroad into this State to favor the "native products of our State" &c. Everything in the State, according to the proposition is to be taxed *according to its* value, and such things as are brought from abroad are to be taxed differently; that is specifically and higher than property in the State.

This meaning is as clearly conveyed as the English language is capable of conveying any idea. The preamble to this resolution, places the meaning beyond controversy. It is as follows: "Whereas, great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of the State." Thus we see, all property is to "*contribute* its proportion towards the burdens of State." How is this to be done? By taxing according to its value, as set forth in the resolution. This is the exact language of the platform of the Opposition, and it gives no power to *exempt* anything from taxation.

That this may appear still clearer, we extract as follows from the proceedings of the convention, as reported in the Raleigh Register: "Mr. Turner, of Orange, moved to take the vote on Ad Valorem, offering an amendment against taxing such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c. Mr. Badger proposed a change in his amendment, which was accepted. The amendment of Mr. Turner, of Orange, was then adopted. Mr. Henry, of Bertie, then moved a re-consideration of the amendment, entering his protest against it.—Mr. Barringer, of Cabarrus, seconded Mr. Henry. Mr. Rayner hoped Mr. Turner would withdraw it. The motion to reconsider prevailed; Not being withdrawn the amendment was rejected."

Thus from their own proceedings, it appears that the proposition of Mr. Turner to exempt from taxation such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c., was voted down. It was done, two, with deliberation, Mr. Henry, offering his protest against the proposition.

This action shows beyond doubt, that the Convention intended to exempt nothing from taxation; for if such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c., are to be taxed, it is fair to presume that they would exempt nothing.

Some of the Opposition orators are now trying to make the people believe that *discrimination* means exemption in certain localities where a universal tax law is not popular, but this is arguing against the clear meaning of the English language and against the unequivocal action of the Convention.

Again; if further proof of the true meaning of the platform be wanted, we have it from the newspapers of the Opposition, and their contributors.

The Raleigh Register of the 24th March has the following: "Again, plough horses and race horses will be taxed according to value. If the "poor man's" plough horses is valued at $100, and he has to pay a tax of one fourth of one per cent on it, he will simply pay 25 cents on his horse; while on the other hand, the "rich man's race horse," valued at $1,000 would be taxed $2,50.

The Greensboro' Patriot, of the 20th Ap'l., has the following: "Above we have stated what we understand to be the position of the West on ad valorem—that is, that every species of property is to be taxed according to its value, not only land and negroes, but horses, cows, sheep and hogs, leaving it with the Legislature in framing a revenue law, to "discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of the citizens." This is precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West."

Now from these two leading papers of the Opposition, it clearly appears that the intention of the Opposition is to tax horses, cows, sheep and hogs if the people adopt their schemes and place them in power. In the last Legislature, Mr. Gorrel. an intelligent and leading member of the Opposition used the following language in a speech on this subject: "There is a large amount of furniture, plates, carriages, and buggies, waggons, carts, merchantdize, bank stock, money at interest, &c. &c., all going to make up the aggregate wealth of the State, but which would enter into the taxable property of the State, under the Ad valorem system of taxation."

Thus it appears that all farming tools, as well as furniture, wagons, carts, &c., are to be taxed under this system, according to Mr. Gorrell, a leading member of the Opposition party.

The Wilmington Herald, a leading Opposition paper has the following: "The Journal informs its readers, in yesterday's issue, that Ad Valorem means negroes shall be taxed according to their value. This is a new understanding of these two little Latin words. We have been laboring under the impression all along, that *ad valorem*, converted into English, means "according to value," and that Ad valorem taxation simply the levying of taxes upon *all* property, whether negroes, land or anything else, according to the value of said property."

A writer in the Raleigh Register of April 21st, under the signature of "Tin Cup" uses the following language. "But as I have before stated; we want no discriminations in the tax lists. on the amount of property on which taxes are to be paid. We are willing and anxious, and claim the right to pay an ad valorem tax upon tin cups, pewter spoons, broken pots, chickens and eggs, and whatever else we possess. If we own fifty or a hundred dollars worth of plunder, we want to pay a fair ad valorem tax upon that amount of plunder. We are for ad valorem from A to Z."

A writer in the Murfreesboro' Sauthron, (a Opposition paper.) of the 26th April, under the signature of "Equality" uses the following language: "Since it must be remembered that in our section of the State, the principle business of yielding profit is the raising of stock, and that is the principle wealth of the people? shall this class of property owners, the raisers of horses, and cattle, and sheep, be exempted from taxation because the principle would require you to tax the farm horse or oxen? But why should the farm horse be exempt when the land which is tilled by him is taxed? * *

I am inclined to think that the prejudice against taxing this species of property will give way when our Eastern people come to think of our Western people as a nation of stock raisers."

These expositions of the platform of the Opposition by their papers and writers, did not the platform itself, speak plainly on the subject, can leave no doubt but that their plan is to tax all kinds of property in the State, and that according to its value. Having showed what the ad valorem scheme of the Opposition is, we now propose to show

How it would work.

The proposition to tax every species of property belonging to our citizens, whether great or small, whether it be articles of necessity, indispensible to sustain life, or a mere luxury that may be dispensed with, is truly startling, and ought to be gravely considered before they adopt it.

The bare enumeration of all the articles of property owned by the citizens, would of itself be a matter of annoyance. Yet to be taxed, they must be enumerated and valued.

We take the broad ground that this would be wrong. There are many articles of property that ought to be entirely free from taxation. Farming tools, necessary farming stock, household furniture, the working tools of a mechanic and all such things as are necessary to be brought into daily use in order to enable the citizen to gain a support for himself and his family, ought to be entirely exempt and free from taxation of any kind. Unless driven to it by imperious necessity, that government is a tyranny that imposes taxes upon such articles. No such necessity exists in North Carolina, and no such taxes ought to be imposed.

But it is said little negroes under twelve years old are exempt from taxation, and that they ought to be taxed. It is true they are exempt, because it is considered that under that age they are a charge and a burden upon the owner rather than a profit to him. When they got old enough to work and make something for the owner, they are taxed both for State and County purposes. But if little negroes are exempt, are not also many other kinds of property, such as horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, and a great variety of other articles of property?

The farmer who has no young negroes, has no right to complain that those belonging to his neighbor are not taxed so long as his own horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., are not taxed. Some argue that little negroes, and those over fifty years of age are privileged property because they are not taxed. In this light, horses, cattle, and a hundred other articles belonging to our farmers may be considered as privileged property. There is a sound reason why they are privileged. Old negroes and young, that are a burden upon the owner rather than a profit to him, are privileged from taxation because they can yield no profit. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., are privileged because they are necessary to the maintenance of one's family.

But the great injustice of this ad valorem system lies in the fact that all property would be taxed according to value. Luxuries and vices would be taxed as high, according to value, and no higher than necessaries. For instance: a public billiard table worth $500, is now taxed $125—while a private table is taxed $25. Yet a tract of land worth $500 is only taxed one dollar. This is a just rule, because the land is absolutely necessary to sustain life and the billiard table is simply an article of luxury and may be dispensed with. If the ad valorem principle be applied to these items of property, the same amount of tax will be raised from each. The tract of land will pay as much as the billiard table, which will be more or less just as the Legislature may determine.

Again, every pack of playing cards worth some 50 cents, now sold, is taxed 35 cents—while a book or a hat worth 50 cents only pays a quarter of a cent tax. If these articles be taxed according to value the book or the hat will be taxed as much as the playing cards, as they are of the same value. Now this would be manifestly wrong, for the cards are a vice and may be dispensed with, while the book and hat are necessaries which the people cannot do without. According to the present law all spirituous liquors brought from abroad are taxed 10 per cent—when sold here. If a merchant goes out of the State and brings in $100 worth of liquors and sell them here, he pays a tax of $10 into the State Treasury, and if at the same time he buys $100, worth of sugar and coffee he only pays a tax of 50 cents. This is manifestly right, because every person must have sugar and coffee, while every one can do without the spirits if he chooses. It would surely be a vicious law that would tax sugar and coffee just as high as liquor; and yet the ad valorem system of the opposition would do this, for their rule is to tax all property according to its value.

Again, the dirks and pistols worn upon persons are taxed, each $1 25, while the rifle and shot gun are not taxed at all. Does any one desire to have the rifle and shot gun, that are useful, taxed as high as the dirk or pistol worn upon the persons which is not useful and may be applied to the most unlawful purposes? If he does then he ought to vote for this scheme of ad valorem for by that, all property is to be taxed according to value regardless of the uses to which it is applied.

A pleasure carriage worth $500, is now taxed $5, while $500 worth of wagons bears no tax at all. The first is a luxury and may be dispensed with, while the latter are necessary to the transaction of the business of the people and they cannot do without them.—An ad valorem tax would place them both upon the same footing. The carriage would be taxed no higher than the wagons.

These illustrations could be extended much further, but those here given will serve to show the injustice of this ad valorem system of taxation.

There would be a great loss of revenue from this system. A large amount is now drawn from the high tax on luxuries and vices, which would greatly fall off in such articles are taxed no higher on the value than other property.

From the Comptroller's report we obtain the following facts, showing the amount of revenue derived from the articles named:

TABLE.

Pleasure Carriages, yield,	$19113 50
Gold Headed canes, pield,	94 50
Silver Headed Canes, yield,	59 75
Gold and Silver plate, yield,	1,501 08
Watches, yield,	12,259 61
Harps, yield,	35 00
Pianos, yield,	3,266 65
Dirks and Pistols, yield,	2,713 36
Playing Cards, yield,	624 95
Retailers, yield,	11,190 00
Liquors, yield,	4,159 43
Circus Companies, yield,	5,435 00
Dancers, Singers &c., yield,	1,025 00
Bowling Alleys, yield,	1,040 00
Billiard Tables, yield,	5,905 00
Doctors, Lawyers, &c., yield,	13,627 95
Pedlars, yield,	1,930 00
Daguereotypists, yield,	420 00
Lightening Rod men, yield,	277 50
	$81,678 85

Thus it will be seen that eighty-one thousand, six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-five cents of our present revenue is derived from a tax upon privileges, and property in the nature of luxuries and vices. This sum will exceed $100,000 when other portions of the revenue law come in force, that were not in operation during the past year. Taxes on the foregoing items are much higher than those on property classing as necessaries. For instance billiard tables worth $500 are taxed $125 each, while land of the same value is taxed only $1, and such is the case to a greater or less extent with all the items above named.

Now if these items be taxed according to value simply, some will be altogether exempt, as lawyers and doctors, while all others will be greatly reduced. The whole amount of revenue that would be derived from them on the ad valorem principle would not exceed ten or twelve thousand dollars—which would leave a loss of some seventy-thousand dollars to be made up from all other property, this included—land, negroes, horses, cattle, hogs and all other property would necessarily bear its share of this loss under the ad valorem principle.

Is it posible that any one can cast his eye over the foregoing list and say that the items there named should be taxed no higher than land, negroes, horses, hogs and property of a useful and necessary kind?

Our revenue law is certainly far from being perfect, and all the items named in the foregoing list may not be justly taxed, but the law may be amended, as experience dictates, without a resort to the ad valorem system.—Such a system carried out as proposed by the opposition party would work neither equality or justice, but would be a grinding oppression upon all legitimate and useful industry.

No wise government will ever adopt a system of taxation that will place articles that are necessary and useful upon the same footing with mere luxuries and things in the nature of vices, and such as lead to idleness.

General Jackson has left some sound advice upon this subject which we quote, as we doubt not it will have its due weight with all who reverence his character and venerate his memory. In his last message to Congress he gave the following advice to the members.

"In reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government, your particular attention is invited to those articles which constitute the necessaries of life. The duty on salt was laid as a war tax, and was no doubt continued to assist in providing for the payment of the war debt. There is no article the release of which from taxation would be felt so generally and so beneficially. To this may be added all kinds of fuel and provisions. Justice and benevolence unite in favor of releasing the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary to the support of our government, and tend only to increase the wants of the destitute."

Here, in the most unequivocal term, does Andrew Jackson pronounce against this system of ad valorem taxation—the rule of taxing every kind of property according to its value—and recommends the principle of exempting necessaries.

Those who remember the fidelity of this great man to his country, and the best interests of her citizens, in every situation in which he was placed, will hesitate long before they reject his most salutary advice. He recommended that salt should not be taxed, yet this new scheme of ad valorem would tax it just as high upon the value as foreign whiskey brought into the State for sale. In this article we have shown what the opposition party design by their proposed ad valorem system and how that system would affect the interests of the people. Not the the least objectionable feature it presents is that it must be procured, if at all by an amendment of the Constitution of the State and the abrogation of a solemn compromise between the East and the West, entered into by our wisest men, to reconcile the conflicting interests of the two sections. It had that effect.—Since the Convention of 1835, there has been no strife between the East and the West. The interets of both secions have prospered by the amity and good feeling brought about by that compromise. Remove the cause and the effect will cease.—Destroy the compromise that gave rise to this good feeling and the old sectional feuds will be renewed. And amid these feuds the material progess now making by both sections in their varied improvements will be checked and perhaps materially so. We do think that the people of both sections will reject a roposition calculated to work injury to all, and that promises so little good.

LOOK AT IT, WESTERN MEN.—We hope every voter in the West—every man who thinks the West ought to receive a part of the appropriations for internal improvements—will read the letter of J. P. Jordan, Esq., which shows that Mr. Pool, the Opposition candidate for Governor, is an enemy to Western interests, or at least opposed to the extension of the Railroads west. We know Mr. Jordan personally, and we know that his word is as good as any man's in the country—he is a high-toned, honorable gentleman. Mr. Pool opposed Mr. Jordan for the Legislature on the ground that he (Jordan) voted for the Western Extension Railroad! Let every Western man know and understand this matter.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

TO MARY.—I am thinking of the time Mary, when sitting by thy side, and shelling beans, I gazed on thee, and felt a wonderous pride In silence leaned we o'er the pan, and neither spoke a word, but the rattling of the beans, Mary, was all the sound we heard.—Thy auburn curls hung down, Mary, and kissed thy sly cheek; thy azure eyes, half filled with tears, bespoke a spirit meek. To be so charmed as I was then, had ne'er before occurred, when the rattling of the beans, was all the sound we heard. I thought it was not wrong, Mary, so leaning o'er the dish as you snatched up a lot of beans, I snatched a nectared kiss. And suddenly there came a shower, as I neither saw nor stirred; but the rattling of the beans, Mary, was all the sound I heard.

Return of the Jews to Palestine.

There are few current subjects of more absorbing interests or of deeper significance than the events now almost daily transpiring which point to the repossession by the Jews of their own land. The tide of progress, after a lapse of centuries, may be said to have fairly turned in that direction, and the prayer long offered by that chosen but now scattered people, that "Judah may be saved and Israel dwell securely, and that the Redeemer may come to Zion," is undoubtedly hastening to fulfillment. The Sultan of Turkey is encouraging Jewish emigration to Palestine, and is offering to sell them as much land as they choose to buy, and it is said has even expressed his willingness to dispose of the Mosque of Omar to them, which, it will be recollected, stands upon the very site of the Jewish Temple on Mount Moriah. This mosque is one of the Mahomedan's most celebrated shrines, being scarcely inferior in national importance to those of Mecca and Medina.

Seven Born Fools.

1. The angry man—who sets his own house on fire that he may burn his neighbor's.

2. The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

3. The robber—who, for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world permission to hang him.

4. The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in that of rendering himself miserable.

5. The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats of it.

6. The miser—who starves himself to death in order that his heirs may feast.

7. The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemies an opportunity of proving him a liar.

THE RING FINGER.—In the ancient ritual of marriage, the ring was placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand, with the words, "In the name of the Father;" he then removed it to the forefinger, adding, "and of the Son;" then to the middle finger, adding, "and of the Holy Ghost;" finally he left it as now, on the fourth finger with the closing word, "Amen."

KISSING.—Kissing is a custom handed down to us from the Greeks and Romans, as to the true signification of which we are not perfectly clear. Probably it is symbolic of the sun's rays greeting the earth; and if so, doubtless was received, with all the other lore of the sun worship, from the Orientals.

☞ When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root. And when is it like a soldier? When it begins to shoot.

☞ Adversity is the trial of principles; without it, a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

TERMS.

The News is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the ex- [illegible] $3 if not paid until the ex-

opportunity of buying a principle cheap; and in an evil hour bought what they called "Ad Valorem." It was a most perilous purchase. For if they have paid their all, on it they have staked their all.

It is their sole stock in trade—their only reliance for getting into place and power—"the only means appointed under Heaven whereby these political sinner's, can be saved."

Let us then, deal tenderly with the subject. It is the last desperate card, these desperate, and without (other) "principle" people are playing. Let us in mercy give them the full benefit of their hand.

The questions, then recur which we place at the head of our article. They are very important and it will be well for every citizen to give them his full attention.

We take them in their order: 1st. Have we an ad valorem issue amongst us?

If by this is meant the issue presented to us by the K. N. Opposition Convention of which Mr. Pool is the nominee—we have that! If by this is meant that the luxuries of the rich and the necessaries of the poor, the rich man's wine, and the poor man's salt, the rich man's carriage, and the farmers improved plough, are to pay the same tax.—We have that issue presented to us by the Opposition.

The opposition in this Section are trying to deny out of this; denying that by their platform luxuries, and vices, and necessaries are proposed to be taxed alike. We have looked in vain among the speeches of their ablest men to find that they take such ground. Look at their platform—look at the doctrines laid down in their leading presses. We find that their platform—their leading politicians and their leading presses all lay down the same doctrine.

We have looked with interest to Mr. Pool's speeches, and more lately to Mr. Badger's Raleigh speech, in which the same doctrine is announced. That the bankers stock, which by the peculiar privilege given our banks by the State pay 10 per cent; the rich man's wine, piano, and billiard tables, the retailer's liquors, the rowdy's bowie-knife, and the poor man's furniture are to be taxed alike! If this means "Ad Valorem"—we have it presented to us with a vengeance.

We now come to the 2nd. question: Is this the peoples Ad Valorem? For answer to this, we have only to point to the foregoing exposition, and say: Fellow citizens is this your Ad Valorem?

Are you willing to sacrifice the democratic party to withdraw your support from the only national party in the Union—the only one which can keep this Union together—to give the "go by" to the really great State question, namely: railroads—to vote for John Pool—the Arch enemy of the West, and of our Western Railroads, who has fought against them in all his public life (thereby giving the rest of the State to say that we really do not want railroads, and do not deserve them, for we kissed the hand that scourged us—contemptuously switched us,)—all this in order to support our ad valorem, that is to reduce taxation on the property of the merchant, the banker, the capitalist, in order while placing a *little more* on the slave holder, to come down with a hand of iron on the farmer, and the laborer to support this miserable fraud under the *name* of "Ad Valorem? We think not; we think we can safely answer the second question—that this is *not* the "peoples Ad Valorem."

Gov. Ellis' Position.

As much has been said about Gov. Ellis' expression of hostility to the West, in the discussion between Mr. Pool and himself at Gatesville, we refer to the following extract from the Dem. Press, as containing a true and full account of the Governor's position:

"The "Albemarle Southron," a know-nothing paper now in the support of Mr. Pool, still persists in its endeavors to misrepresent Gov. Ellis' position at Gatesville, and he labors much to prejudice the voters of the west against Gov. Ellis. We have time and again denied the charge, upon quite as good evidence as the editor of the "Southron" can produce, and for his special information, and in order that he may not play any more on that string, we will again inform him what Gov. Ellis did say at Gatesville, and what he said at Smithfield.

Gov. Ellis said he was a western man, and opposed to ad valorem. In speaking of the disparity of the taxes paid by the east and the west; he had been misrepresented.—It had been stated that he said, that the west like the horse leech, was still crying for more, more. He said no such thing—what he did say, was, that notwithstanding this disparity of taxation, there was a demand for more,—that like the horse leech, the cry was still for more. But this cry came not from the west—it came from the politicians of the Opposition convention. The direct result of their new scheme, was to increase this disproportion of the burthens of taxes as borne by the two sections. He thought the west would be satisfied with the present order of things. Her railroads are progressing, and ought to be extended westward, until the several connexions with the Tennessee roads are made. This ought to be done as speedily as practicable, and he said it here to-day as he had said it in Currituck, where these things are not popular. They were his real sentiments, and it was right that they should know them.

These misrepresentations were made in the west to affect his election, but they would have no weight. The people of the west knew him, and they knew, too, that he had fought hard battles for their interests. He was now fighting a battle for their best interests, as well as the best interests of all sections. He thought he would be able to show the people of the west when he met them, that it is better for them to rest quiet under the present order of things.

☞ We call the attention of the travelling public to the advertisement in another column, of the "Black Mountain Inn." This house, formerly kept by Mr. Jessee Stepp, is beautifully and romantically situated between the two prongs of the North Fork of Swannanoa, and visitors there will find the present proprietor Mr. Alexander always ready and willing to contribute as much as possible to their comfort and pleasure.

☞ Our friend A. S. MERRIMON, Esq., announced himself last Saturday as the Opp. candidate to represent this County in the House of Commons at the coming session of the Legislature. He will address the people on the various political questions of the day at HENRY MILLER'S, on South Hominy, Saturday, June 23d.

☞ We notice that ELI W. HALL has been nominated by the Democrats of New Hanover as a candidate to represent that Senatorial District, and Hon. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., as candidates to represent that county in the House.

We are glad to see that both parties are putting out their ablest men all over the State.

CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF TURKEY.—An obvious reason for the deep feeling of Russia in regard to Turkey in a politico religious point of view, is given by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in the last reliable census of the Ottoman Empire, which gives Turkey in Europe 6,004,921 Mussulmen and 10,435,679 Christians, nearly two to one of the former. The total population of Asiatic Turkey is about sixteen millions, of which, doubtless more than ten millions are Christians.

☞ A girl of seventeen was found crying in the streets in Philadelphia a few days since, who had been enticed away from her home, near New Orleans, by a man who was employed by her father to drive her to school. After having brought her to that city, he effected her ruin, secured a sum of money she had taken from her father, pawned her clothing, and then deserted her. She peremptorily refused to make an affidavit against the monster.

The Charge Refuted.

We stated last week that Gov. Ellis had been wrongfully accused of having opposed the amendment to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad charter. The charge was made against Gov. Ellis by Mr. C. T. N. Davis in a speech delivered before a whig meeting at Rutherfordton on the on the 14th ult. The Rutherfordton Enquirer reported Mr. Davis as saying:

"Mr. Pool voted for the amendment to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Charter; and while he was doing so, Gov. Ellis descended from his high position of Chief Magistrate of North Carolina and went into the lobby of the Legislature and did his utmost to defeat the bill in aid of our road. This he (Mr. D.) stated upon the authority of our late worthy democratic Senator Dr. L. A. Mills, who was so disgusted with Gov. E.'s conduct that he said on his return from Raleigh last year, he would never vote for him again."

Now we will introduce Dr. L. A. Mills himself to show that Mr. Davis is mistaken; and we think those papers which have given currency to the misrepresentation should, in justice to Gov. Ellis, make the correction.—We copy the following from the Rutherfordton Enquirer of the 5th instant.

"MR. EDITOR: In looking over your paper of last week's publication I find that Mr. C. T. N. Davis has misrepresented me in one particular; and in other respects placed me in a position that renders an explanation necessary on my part. In his late speech before the Opposition meeting at Rutherfordton, he states on my authority that Gov. Ellis went into the lobbies and electioneered against the amended Charter of the W., C. & R. Railroad then on its passage before our Legislature. I did not say that. I said that Gov. Ellis went into the lobbies and electioneered for the Central Road or Western Extension. Being very anxious for the success of the W., C. & Rutherford Road, the two being rival Roads, I was for a *time* hurt with Gov. Ellis, and did say on several occasions that I would not vote for him again. On further reflection I find that the Governor was doing more than endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the platform which he accepted at his nomination; i. e. to finish all works of internal improvement than begun. On account of his political principles, and, particularly his position on the Revenue question I shall cheerfully give Gov. Ellis my support at the ensuing election. Again, in comparing Mr. Pool's votes against ad valorem, and against a convention Mr. Davis says I and other Democrats voted with Pool. I admit it. I was then against the ad valorem principle of taxation—against a convention to amend the Constitution—I am against it still. Where is Mr. Pool? He voted three times against ad valorem and twice against the convention; he is now in favor of both. I am opposed to a convention because I do not think it necessary at present. Our Constitution has served us very well for the last twenty five years: it is a compromise between the East and the West; giving the ascendancy in the House and the East the ascendancy in the Senate branch of our Legislature. I think the old maxim holds good here. "Tis well to let well enough alone."

To hold a convention would cost the State $80,000. If it should remain in session long, twice that sum. I will quit writing—a thing I don't like to do—for I have full confidence that the good sense of the people of our State will direct them against it. But if you are only after taxing all the negroes, they, male and female are, by the compromise of our Constitution subject to a capitation tax for fourteen years longer than white polls; this is considerable discrimination against slave property. If taxed ad valorem of course the capitation tax would be abolished and no great deal gained by the change. Gov. Ellis in his speech at Goldsboro' says our present revenue bill will admit of a reduction of taxes on land, if so I'm in favor of that. Again I don't think a revenue system based on the ad valorem principle is as equitable and just as if placed on the discriminating one. For instance: to tax the dining table in proportion to the billiard table; the wheel and cards on a level with playing cards; the plough horse in proportion to the race horse, &c., &c. You will do me the justice to publish the above card, as my only object is to set myself right.

L. A. MILLS.

It will also be seen by the above that Dr. Mills is not in favor of ad valorem, as has been reported. The fact is, all the efforts to injure Governor Ellis in the West are without effect, and every day shows the utter futility of such attempts.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Affecting Incident.

About three weeks ago, the steamer Homer was sunk in Red river, and among those rescued were Mr. H. C. Neal, the mate, together with his wife and two children. Desirous of returning to their home in Parkersburg, Va., the party took passage on board the ill fated Steamer R. F. Sass, which was snagged and sunk in the Mississippi river last week, and a number of lives lost. When that boat struck the snag he was in his room and he rushed out into the hall to see what had occurred, followed by his wife and eldest child. On finding out the cause of the disaster, he left his wife and child in the hall, and re-entered the room for the purpose of rescueing his infant, which still reposed there in unconscious innocence of its impending fate. He immediately returned, and, taking in his arms both children, grasped his supposed wife around the waist, remarking, "come on Molly, we are safe."

He hurried them into the life-boat, happily congratulating himself upon his second escape from a watery grave, and the rescue from the same fate of his dear wife and children. What must have been his agony of mind when he discovered, alas too late, the woman he had saved was not his wife, but a Mrs. Loney, of New Orleans! He had saved another, and the own dear partner of his bosom and child of his love had gone down with the rest in the ill fated steamer, never more to greet him with the welcome smile and prattling tongue!

Destruction of a Town---Appalling Scenes.

The Western papers bring the particulars of the destruction of the late town of Camanche, in Illinois, by the terrific tornado on the 4th inst. A correspondent of the Chicago Press, who visited the spot, says:

The tornado struck the town a little past 7 o'clock, and in less than ten minutes the whole was in ruins. After it had passed, the town was all afloat with water; all that could, began running from place to place screaming at the top of their voices, calling for friends and for children. In every pile of rubbish, and from every demolished house, the groans of the dying and wounded were heard, and as the sound came from every part of the town, no one knew where to go first. The darkness occasioned by the black clouds, the air being filled with rubbish of every conceivable character, and the near approach of night, rendered the scene still more appalling, and such a wail of lamentation, sorrow, and woe, never went up from any place in the history of tornadoes, as did from this ruined and destroyed city. Nothing could be found to bind up the wounds of the suffering, no medicines were to be got, and the walls of the mother over her dead children, the anguish of a wife over the lifeless remains of a husband, the father over his slaughtered children, hunting in vain for his wife—all these were scenes that cannot possibly be described.

In one family all that was left were three little girls, the father and mother and two children having been instantly killed. We saw where a fence board had been forced clear through the side of a house, end ways, and hundreds of shingles had forced themselves clear through the clapboards of a house.

We visited the grave-yard, and saw twenty-eight graves side and side, all dug, waiting to receive the rough bones containing the remains of the slaughtered people. The whole atmosphere around the town is sickening, and a stench is pervading the whole path of the storm that is almost impossible to endure. The loss of property is immense, and can never be known to its full extent. Three of the men on the raft have made their appearance. They state that they were blown from the raft clear on the Illinois shore beyond Albany, and for a long time were unable to move or stir, but after recovering from the shock succeed in crawling to a house where they were kindly cared for.—They know nothing of the rest of their comrades, not having seen them since they were on the raft together. In this vicinity, near Sterling, the wounded are dying almost every day, and every farm house is a hospital for the dying and wounded.

Horses and cattle are lying in every direction, killed from the effects of the storm.—The buildings look as though they had been torn in small fragments, scattered over the whole country, and feathers from the bedclothes line the ground, and then all had been over swept with rushing waters. We went into one building where were fifteen bodies, some mangled in the most frightful manner, and only wrapped up in a sheet and put into a rough box, ready for burial.

From Sunday evening to Monday noon, one physician had visited ninety one wounded, and set twenty three broken limbs. We saw twenty-eight dead bodies, and there were eighty-two that require strict medical attendance, and as many more that are more or less hurt, yet are able to be around. In addition to this number, twenty-eight were swept from a raft in the river that was passing at the time, and ten are yet missing from the town, that are supposed to be buried in the ruins, or were blown into the river and drowned. With the exception of half a dozen houses on the north side of the town, every single building is either torn down, unroofed, or otherwise damaged.

A worse sight no human eye ever beheld, and the heart grows sick in seeing such a destruction of life and property. The town is entirely ruined, and we do not see how it can ever be rebuilt. There are whole blocks of lots that are vacant entirely, with nothing but the cellar to indicate that a house ever stood there. We saw a part of a wagon, consisting of the forward and one hub, and no more of it could be found. Out of the contents of three dry goods stores, not one cent's worth of the goods have ever been found.

Affection and Intelligence of the Brute Creation.

Every one who has heard the sympathies of animals toward each other. Cries of distress will often call them forth. When the dam of a new born lamb has died, some affectionate sheep, although she may have one of her own, has been known to loster and suckle the helpless one. In my own immediate neighborhood, the youngest of a large litter of pigs—a poor little helpless creature—who was not able to get at its mother for nourishment, was warmed under the wings of a good natured hen. It was fed by hand, but when turned down, the hen was always ready to take charge of it, and thus it was reared. These instances might be multiplied to a considerable extent, showing the active benevolence of some animals; but the following fact will prove the existence of a combined intelligence in creatures which I have reason to believe has been hitherto unnoticed by naturalists as existing amongst the feathered creation. The accuracy of the anecdote may be vouched for. In the island of Ceylon there is to be found a very cunning and sensible old crow, somewhat smaller than our native one, having a glossy back, and altogether rather an engaging, pretty bird.—Now, in the yard of the Governor of Ceylon, a dog was one day amusing himself by gnawing a bone, the scraps of meat upon which attracted the attention of one of these crows. It alighted on the ground, hopped around the dog and the bone, and evidently waited an oppoortunity for seizing the latter. The dog, however, was on his guard, and by certain growls and angry looks, which the bird understood no doubt, protected his property. The crow was too cunning and too hungry to be baffled. He flew away, but soon returned with a companion. They hopped up to the dog, when the fresh rival watched his opportunity and gave a sudden gull at the dogs tail.—Not being used to such an instant, he suddenly turned round in order to see who had taken this liberty with him. The bone was for a moment left unprotected, and was immediately seized by the first cunning crow, flew away with it, joined by his companion, and they doubtless had a merry feast upon it.

Mr. Badger's Speech.

The Hon. George E. Badger, one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, addressed the people in the Court House, in this place, on Monday evening last. We did not hear Mr. Badger, but we learn that he spoke mainly on *ad valorem* and Bell and Everett.

It is a little strange that Mr. Badger should come forward at this late period of his life to advocate a scheme even apparently intended to benefit the great mass of the people. We say apparently intended, for it will be obvious to every intelligent person who investigates the subject that Mr. Badger's plan of *taxing every thing*, instead of diminishing the burdens of the great body of the people, will actually increase them. But Mr. Badger, for the first time in his career as a public man, professes sympathy with the masses, and would be their champion in establishing equality for them! Where was he when Free Suffrage was before the people? Why, he opposed it with all his power; and even now, in arguing in favor of ad valorem, he assumes that as the Democrats did wrong (for that is the substance of the assumption) in advocating and carrying Free Suffrage, the Opposition have a right to do wrong too by advocating and carrying ad valorem.

Equally strange is the course which Mr. Badger is pursuing in relation to Mr. Bell and the Kansas Nebraska act. It is well known that Mr. Badger stood side by side with Judge Douglas as one of the champions of that act; yet he now stands upon a platform, and most probably himself framed the platform, which denounces that act as having "abrogated a long-established compromise!" It is well known, too, that Mr. Bell voted against that act; that Mr. Badger, having authority to do so, pledged Mr. Bell in its favor before the vote was taken; that Mr. Bell denied Mr. Badger's authority thus to pledge him; that Mr. Badger insisted on his authority *as from Mr. Bell himself;* and that Mr. Bell charged falsehood on Mr. Badger in reply. If this issue of verdcity has been settled the public has never been informed of it. If Mr. Bell—assuming the fact to be so—has ever atoned to Mr. Badger and to the Whig party of this act of treachery on his part, the country does not know it. And yet Mr. Badger, under these circumstances, express his "admiration" for *the man* John Bell, and could commend him to his friends as a gentleman and a patriot!

Let Mr. Badger's friends and admirers clear up these facts, if they can.—*Standard.*

Sumner's Speech.

Charles Sumner's recent speech is a curiosity that has no parallel, at least on our Senatorial record. Pedantry, egotism, fatuitious hypothesis, malice, rhapsody and verbosity stripe and emblazon it with disgusting conspicuousness. His chronic distemper, *i. e.*, implacable hatred of South Carolina, poisons almost every paragraph, and struts through out with ludicrous arregance. The full reservoir of his vituperation is poured ont upon South Carolina, the brave Palmetto State, enwreathed with the sacred memories of Fort Moultrie and Camden and Cowpens, and whose history towers proudly among the noblest. Well, indeed, may Massachusetts blush as her memory reverts to the days when Webster and Cheate honored the chairs now occupied by Sumner and Wilson. Well may she supplicate for that spirit that animated her then, and made her voice responsive to the mandates of the Constitution in the days of Thomas Jefferson, as she witnesses the debasement of her once brilliant history—as she allows her sentiments to be misunderstood by the polished misrepresentation of Sumner and the stimulating demagoguism of Wilson. Well may she regrett as she peruses the malignant address of Senator Sumner, that her views are assumed to be reflected more by the frenzied declamation of the abolitionistic theologian than the dispassionate, argumentative logis of the practical statesman; more by the fanaticism of the opinionated moralist than the self-immolating spirit of the true patriot. The speech of our Senatorial essayist makes apt the lines, that

"The ruling passion, be it what it will,
The ruling passion conquers reason still."

[*Boston Post.*

A Child Preacher.

"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings God has ordained praise," and as a little Jewish maid could tell Naaman how he might be healed of his leprosy, when the monarch of Israel had no knowledge of the prophet who was able to effect the cure; so many little ones can point unbelievers to the Saviour who is able to save all who come to him.—Here is an instance of the power of such child preachers.

A minister in one of our large cities had prepared and preached, as he supposed, a most convincing sermon for the benefit of an influential member of his congregation, who was known to be of an infidel turn of mind. The sinner listened unmoved to the well-turned sentences and earnest appeals; his heart was unaffected. On his return from church, he saw a tear trembling in the eye of his little daughter, whom he tenderly loved; and he enquired the cause. The child informed him that she was thinking of what her Sabbath school teacher had told her of Jesus Christ.

And what did she tell you of Jesus Christ, my child? asked he.

"Why, she said He came down from heaven and died for poor me!" and in a moment the tears gushed from eyes which had looked upon the beauties of only seven summers, as in the simplicity of childhood, she added, 'Father, should I not love One who has loved, me?"

The proud heart of the infidel was touched. What the eloquent plea of his minister could not accomplish the tender sentence of his child had done, and he retired to give vent to his own feelings in a silent but penitent prayer. That evening found him at the praying circle, where, with brokeness of spirit, he asked the prayers of God's people. In giving an account of his Christian experience, he remarked—"Under God I owe my conversion to a little child, who first convinced me by her artless simplicity, that I ought to love one who had so loved me.

The minister, on returning from this meeting, took his sermon and read it over carefully, and said to his family and to himself: "There is not enough of Jesus Christ in this discourse."

A Drama in Real Life.

A suit has been commenced in the French Courts, the incidents developed in which will set the brains of the dramatists in a whirl, and give work to their pens. The story runs thus:

"Nearly thirty years ago, a widow lady, of a noble and powerful Huguenot family, residing in the South of France, placed her child with a gardener's wife, who was to act as its foster-mother and nurse. One day, as the young heir was sporting before the door, and the gardener's child was lying on a bed in the cottage, the nurse heard the wheels of a carriage, and immediately suspected that the mother of her young charge was coming to see her son. In her flurry she snatched up the heir, but slipping, let him fall upon a heap of stones, breaking his right arm and collar bone. In her terror she rushed to her husband, who advised her to stow away the screaming victim under the bed clothes, and taking his garments he placed them on his own child, and boldly stood at the door to await the lady's coming. Contrary to the usual casual glance given by her on her previous visits, the lady mother was so struck at the change of her darling, to the lean, brown, hungry-looking babe which she beheld, in the place of her own plump baby, that, vexed and exasperated beyond measure, she seized the child in her arms, and bade the postillion drive away. The gardener and his wife were terribly frightened, but decided to go the next day to the chateau and make an explanation. To their further consternation, they found the next morning that the lady was gone and had taken away the child. Years sped on and the family did not return, while the ignorant cottagers, influenced by terror, never dared to stir in the matter until the gardener's wife, on her death bed, recently made a full confession. In the meantime, the cottager's child has passed his life as a member of one of the noblest families of France, has been attached to an embassy, and now holds a desirable official position, while the real heir has spent his youth in discipline and privation as a soldier in Algeria. The latter now brings suit to recover his property and title."

Berryer, probably the most famous lawyer in France, has been engaged for the defence.

Vegetable Fibre.

The demand for vegetable fibre as the raw material for the manufacture of textile fabrics, has in recent times kept ahead of the supply, and the supposed discovery of some substitute for the great textile fabric, cotton, has frequently attracted much popular attention, and given rise to much commercial speculation.

For the uses of the weaver and spinner vegetable cells must be either very long themselves, as in the case of cotton, whose fibre consists of a single cell of comparatively immense length, or they must be aggregated into long bundles like those which form the fibres of flax and hemp. In either case, however, it is not length alone which is requisite, but a still more important property, which is perceived upon examination, with the microscope, determines, to a large extent, the value of the material. The individual cells, and also the bundles of cells which form fibres, are not simple cylinders, but, by a spiral mode of growth, they acquire a screw-like form, by means of which they interlock with other fibres, and thus hold firmly together the fabric into whose composition they enter.

As so much has been said about supplies of cotton from Asia and Africa, where the cotton plant grows readily and where labor is cheap and abundant, it may be of interest to refer to an opinion understood to have been given several years ago by the learned author of the article on fibre, Dr. G. C. Schoeffer, which has a close connection with this matter of spiral structure. He remarked that the peculiar excellence of the American cotton did not proceed altogether from the soil, the mode of culture, or the character of the plant, but was dependent mainly upon peculiarity of climate, the concurrence of heat and moisture at the critical period of the maturing of the cotton being such that the cell grows rapidly and regularly, and the spiral thickening of its wall keeps pace with its elongation, making the fibre a microscope screw of flat or ribbon-shaped form.

In other climates the spiral is irregular and interrupted, the fibres consequently held together less perfectly, and the thread is deficient in strength and durability.

American cotton goods, which are made exclusively from American materials, have, by their reputation for durability, gained a sort of monopoly of certain markets, and the necessity of competing against such goods will be the real bar to the substitution by the European manufacture of African for American fibre.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Plea for Old Maids.

A woman at the age of thirty-three and a third years, who has never been married, is considered *pussee;* is called an "old maid," and the term is most unjustly used in derision. The very fact of being an old maid is *prima facie* evidence of the possession of purity, prudence and self-denial, and these are essential to the character of a perfect wife; without them no woman is worth having.

Being an "old maid" implies decision of character; neither sham, nor shows, nor courtly manners, nor splendid persons have won them over; nor fair promises nor shallow tears; they looked beyond the manner and the dress, and finding no cheering indication of depth of mind and sterling principles, they gave up the specious present for the chance of a more solid future, and determined in hope and patience and resignation to "bide their time."—*Hall's Journal of Health for June.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The Philadelphia *Pensylvanian* says that Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, has been in that city for nearly two weeks. He is attended by Dr. Bernheisel and other dignitaries of the church. His object in the visit was to contract for, and superintend the prepartion of an extensive paper mill which has been made by Nelson Gavit, in Broad-street. Brigham has endeavored to remain *incog.*, and in order to do so, he has kept away from the large hotel's and lodged with a gentleman who has embraced Mormon principles.

A Fitting Reply.

Senator Chesnut has said the right word, at the right time and in the right place. He has effectually answered the mendacious and malignant sophist and truckling rhetorician, who, through the madness of the hour, disgraces a Senatorial Chair of Massachusetts.

We take from the *Constitution* the following report of Senator Chesnut's reply, which was made promptly, as soon as the cowardly "slanderer of States and men" had resumed his chair:

Mr. Chesnut remarked that the extraordinary, though characteristic speech which they had heard to day demanded a word or two to be said in reply. After a long absence in Europe, fawning at the feet of aristocracy, seeking pity and receiving only contempt, the slanderer of States and men had re-appeared in the Senate. We had hoped that we should be relieved from the miserable out-pourings of his vulgar malice. We had hoped that one who had felt, though he failed to meet, the consequences of former insolence, would have become wiser, if not better, by experience. In this we were disappointed. In the heroic ages of the world men were often defied; but it was for the possession of exercise of some virtue, wisdom, justice, magnanimity, courage. In Egypt beasts and reptiles were worshipped, not for their own sake, but for what they represented; but it has been left for this day, and for the Abolitionists of Massachusetts to defy the incarnation of malice, mendacity and cowardice. We do not intend to be guilty of any such apotheosis of malignity and meanness. We do not intend to contribute, by any conduct upon our part, to swell the number of devotees at the shrine of this new idol. No, sir; we know the expectation and the hope; but we are not inclined again to send the recipient of punishment howling through the world, yelping increased volumes of slander and malice. These are our reasons why we have remained quiet, and shall endeavor, if possible, to remain quiet, under that which we have heard.

That is enough, and nothing more or less—no Senator from South Carolina can hereafter stoop to reply to Charles Sumner, and no representative will have occasion to give him new notoriety. Let him remain in the solitude of his own irremediable and ineffable infamy. If out of the Senate, the creature crawls in the way of any Southern gentleman, let it be put aside with the least possible application of shoe leather. The thing may live out many noble and great and honorable men, and a great and glorious system of institutions, and in some moment of retrospection, may exclaim,

"And they all dead did lie
And an thousand thousand slimy things
Lived on; and so did I."

[*Charleston Courier.*

CURE FOR ASTHMA.—The following recipe has been handed the Fayetteville Observer, by a gentleman of a high standing as there is in Lincoln county, as an infallible cure for asthma. He had long suffered from that distressing complaint, when last December, hearing of this remedy, he tried it, and the happiest consequences followed. He has had no symptoms of the disease since, has constantly increased in flesh, and is now in better condition than he has been for years.—Here is the recipe. In any quantity—say a quart—of apple brandy, put as much common salt as will dissolve. When that is done, it is ready for use. Take three table spoonfulls per day—one just before each meal.

☞ Chateaubriand was born at the Chateau of Combourg, which he has immortalized in his Memoris, and the following lines are known and sung by everybody in France. They are very melodious and full of the most touching pensiveness:

Sister, dost thou remember still
The chateau by La Doer's soft rill,
The Moorish tower so old and gay
And stern,
Whose sweet bell welcom'd every day
At its return?

Rememberest thou the lake so hushed,
By agile swallow gently brushed,
The breeze the fragile reed that bowed
So slight,—
The setting sun without a cloud
So bright?

THE ETHER REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.—A physician in a neighboring city, a man of much observation and research (says the Boston Traveler,) informs us that the ether remedy for deafness, which comes to us from France, is an old remedy, which in some cases is efficacious. He advises us to caution people disposed to try it from using the common ether of the shops, as this may produce pain. When used for this purpose, the article should be re distilled from the black oxide of manganese.

BIRD IN A TREE.—At Farmington, Iowa, last Sunday, a little girl, four years old, was carried by a sudden gust of wind and lodged in a cherry tree a few rods distant, her clothes having caught in the branches of the tree, where she remained unhurt. The anxious mother ran to and fro seeking her, when the little innocent, dripping with rain, peeped down through the branches of the cherry tree, exclaiming—"I'm here, Pa!"

☞ Willey, a bright eyed fellow, having taken his hobby horse to the front door, on last Sunday morning, was reproved by his mamma mother, and bade remove it to the backyard, "Why mother ain't it Sunday in the yard," replied Willey. We are afraid many good people often have Sunday at the front door, and Monday in the back yard.

ANOTHER WONDER.—A most magnificent one has been discovered in El Dorado county, California. Several large rooms were found in it, several hundred feet in length by as many broad, and a lake, the extent of which is as yet unknown. The floor as well as stalacrites are all of a beautiful incrystalized marble.

BRIDGE FALLEN.—The Alexandria *Sentinel* says: "The span of the Long Bridge, which adjoins the Virginia shore, fell into the river breaking about midway between the supporting piers. A buggy, containing two white boys, was crossing at the time, and went down with the bridge."

☞ In matters of conscience, *first* thoughts are best; in matters of prudence *last* thoughts are best.

Singular Incident.

One of those incidents that we always find in story books, and that sometimes occur in our own experience, took place a short time since in the picture gallery of the Athenæum. While George L. Brown, the artist, was putting the finishing touch to a recently purchased picture, a gentleman approached him with no little astonishment in his face.

"Mr. Brown, do you remember me?"

"Captain Howes, by all that's memorable."

Away went palette, brushes and mall stick, and the two gentlemen were in each others arms. It seems that when but sixteen years old, Brown was possessed with the idea that he was to be a great artist, and that the quickest way of becoming so was to visit Rubens, Rembrandt and the great European masters; so, with but twenty dollars in his pocket, he got on board the brig Hebe, bound for Antwerp. Forty-eight hours after the vessel had touched the pier in that noble old city, her Captain found Brown crouched behind a hogshead, sobbing most dolefully, and without a franc in his pocket. The generous hearted sailor placed the boy on to his feet, shoved some gold pieces into his hand, gave him some good advice and a Good speed—little thinking ever to see him again.

Twenty-eight years have passed since then. They find the Captain of the Hebe at the head of a flourishing mercantile house in this city, and Brown one of the most justly celebrated of American Landscape Artists. It is easy to imagine the mutual congratulations that succeeded the recognition, after so long and adventurous a separation.—*Boston Traveler.*

American Endurance of Pain.

A singular Americanism has recently come to light in relation to our soldiers dying, without a groan, in battle. Is is said that they never shriek aloud when wounded.—This is like the Indians, and unlike our English brethren across the Atlantic. The story and supposed reasons are told thus:

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon stated as a singular fact worthy of attention, that Americans never groan when wounded. Major General Gaines told him this, and said that he had heard so from General Stark and other Generals of the Revolution. They always knew when there were screams and groans after a volley, that the British had the worst of it.—He desired to have this put in print; he thought the same power of enduring pain without any external manifestation which existed in the aborigines, had descended to their successors in the country. It seemed to be the result of climate. It existed in all Americans, even if they were Irishmen, and migrated to this country when they were but two years old.

ANOTHER BRACE OF BRUTES.—One Allen J. Walker, of Troy, Mo., has accepted the challenge of the Atlanta Boy, and thus gives his fighting value:

My height is 5 feet 11 3-4 inches, my weight 197 pounds, without clothing, and my age is 31 years.

I can raise from the ground, with tolerable ease, 1100 pounds, can stand on a level and jump a pole 8 1-2 feet high, or can jump 47 feet at three jumps, on a level. You can tell the Boy to appoint a place for us or our friends to meet, and make arrangements for the fight, &c. I shall expect him to put up at least $1000 as a forfeit, and the prize money to be deposited in some bank, subject to our drafts after the fight shall have taken place.

☞ A fellow in Russia has been sentenced to the Siberian mines for killing his master, Prince Neritzky, whose fortunes and possessions he was not content with appropriating, but, aspiring to his station, travelled in royal style, and finally married an heiress, whom he has left with several children.—This audacious circumstance recalls a similar event in French history, which happened at the commencement of the Restoration.—Cogniard, a daring robber, abstracted the family papers of Count Pontists, of St. Helena, and, presenting himself at Court, obtained no less a position in the army than that of Lieutenant Colonel of the Scine Legion. Unfortunately for himself, however, he was recognized by an old comrade, one fine morning, by whom he was betrayed, and straighway sent to the galleys. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

☞ Hold yourself too good to do evil.

Fear no man so much as yourself.

Learn gladly of others; and whenever they talk of wisdom, honor, happiness, light, freedom, virtue, listen attentively. But do not believe at once all that you hear. Words are only words, and when they drive along so very easily and swiftly, be on your guard; for horses that draw a valuable load travel slowly.

It is easy to despise, my son, but to understand is far better.

Teach not others until you have learned yourself.

Depend on no great men.

One hour of justice is worth seventy year's of prayer. One act of charity is worth a century of eloquence.

IRON FOR PEACH TREES.—The scales of iron that accumulate around the anvil of a blacksmith's shop are more valuable than manure for peach trees. A shovel full put around a healthy peach tree will be very likely to keep it in good condition; and it is said that trees already diseased have recovered by the application of these scales. Iron in any form will answer a good purpose.

DEATH OF LADY BYRON.—By the last steamer came intelligence of the death of Anna Isabella, Baroness Byron, widow of the late Lord Byron, of poetic fame. She died at London, on the 16th ult, in the 69th year of her age, having survived her husband a little more than 36 years.

☞ An eminent teetotaler would only consent to sit for his portrait on condition that he should be taken in water-colors.

☞ In setting 8,000 ems of types, or about 24,000 letters, the hands of the printer traverses a distance equal to 9 miles.

Pass him Around.

A man, calling himself J. C. Stanley, a shoemaker by trade, but who was recognized here by a gentleman as one whom he formerly knew under the name of Clarke, came to this village about two years ago, representing himself to be a Kentuckian, and who, after working himself into favor in our community by attention to business, under the guise of honesty and the garb of Masonry, was accredited in our midst as a gentleman and an honest man. About the 1st of May last he left this place, and with the exception of his having been seen in Columbia and Charleston, has not been heard of since. Since his departure, it has been ascertained that he had obtained money from various persons here under false pretences, that he left his creditors unpaid, and, from various other circumstances, it is now apparent that he is guilty of forgery, and is a scoundrel and villian—that he is a wolf in sheep's clothing. The public generally, and Mason's particularly, are warned against him. These facts are made public for the benefit of others who may likely be made victims of his villiany.—Said Stanley, *alias* Clarke, is about thirty-five years old, weighs about 225 pounds, is dark skinned, hazel eyed, black-haired, rather fleshy but very muscular, five feet ten inches in height, bald on the top of his head, and the nails on his fingers run remarkably far back towards the joints. He dresses well, is keen and shrewd, and apparently a jolly fellow, and is well calculated to deceive.

☞ All editors who are in favor of giving this individual the benefit of a little gratuitous newspaper notoriety, will please insert the above.

By order of Palmetto Lodge, No. 19, A. F. M.

Laurensville, S. C., June 7, 1860.

[*Laurensville Herald.*

Supreme Court.

This Court commenced its summer term in this city on Monday last—Present, Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice, and W. H. Battle and Matthias E. Manly, Associate Justices. A class of fourteen young gentlemen applied for license to practice law in the County Courts of the State, and after a rigid examination, they were all admitted to the bar. We append their names:

J. B. Lowrie, Charlotte.
J. W. Gidney, Shelby, N. C.
R. B. B. Houston, Catawba Co.
A. J. Harrison, Leasburg, Caswell Co.
J. H. Jernigan, Hertford Co.
George B. Barnes, Northampton Co.
R. W. Nixon, New Hanover.
Jno. C. Gilmer, Surry Co.
A. S. Fraley, Statesville.
Jno. T. Cook, Warrenton.
I. S. Robins, Randolph Co.
H. E. Stilley, Washington, N. C.
A. C. Avery, Burke Co.
Hugh L. Cole, Newbern.

[*Raleigh Standard.*

Superior Court.

Extra terms of the Superior Court will be held in the following Counties:

Orange. 2nd Monday in June,			Judge Dick.
Iredell, 3d	"	(2 w's)	" Heath
Richmond 4th	"	"	" Saunders
Robeson, 1st	"	in July. "	"
Davidson, 1st	"	"	" Osborne.
Henderson 4th	"	in June, "	Bailey.
Buncombe 1st	"	in July, "	"
McDowell, 3rd	"	"	" Howard.
Cherokee, last Monday in August			" Osborne.

Black Mountain Inn.

THIS HOUSE situated at the foot of the "BLACK," is now open for the reception of visitors.

The house has undergone thorough repair.

VISITORS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH CONVEYANCES TO THIS place at GEO. C. ALEXANDER'S, 12 miles east of ASHEVILLE on the Stage Road.

THE BAR

Will be supplied with *pure* N. C. liquors.

There are fine **Mineral Springs** near. The subscriber promises his guests good country fare, and every attention in his power.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

Standard & Register, Raleigh, Advocate, Asheville and South Carolinian, Columbia S. C., copy five times and send bills to "Asheville News Office." June 20, '60.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THOSE persons who are yet in arrears with the firm of Smith & Chapman, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and settle at once, I shall be compelled to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. The business of the firm must be closed.

W. L. TATE.
Attorney for Smith & Chapman.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

PAINTS, &C., &C.

500	lbs.	Putty.
300	"	Copperas.
200	"	Epsom Salts.
400	"	Spanish Brown.
200	"	Lampblack.
100	"	Castile Soap.
100	"	Borax.
100	"	Paris Green.
100	"	Chrome Yellow.

Expected daily by E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. G. Hardy, M. D. D. F. Summey, M. D.

DRS. HARDY & SUMMEY.

TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Office between new Drug Store and Gaines Deaver & Co

Asheville, June 13, 1850.—tf

A Large and complete assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books always on hand at the New Store of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

SALEM ALMANACS.

FOR sale by

E. J. ASTON & CO.

BASCOM COLLEGE,

Leicester, Buncombe Co., N. C.

THE First Session of this, the most desirable Institution in Western Carolina, will open March the 19th, 1860.

REV. W. F. PARKER, President.

Tuition in the English Course will vary, per session of five months, from	$4 to 11 50
Latin,	7 00
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C.	7 00
" " " S. C.	12 00
Board in the best of families, with furnished rooms, lights, fuel, washing, per week,	1 25

Orthoepy, use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on Rollers, a small extra charge.

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Etiquette, Ethology, without charge.

ALL CAN BUT LEARN.

The sons and daughters of all Ministers, and young men preparing to preach, allowed a deduction of one third.

☞ Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used, and kept on sale in Leicester.

A practical business education can be obtained here sooner and cheaper than at any other Institution in the State. Here are the greatest inducements and facilities in the Old North State. *By none shall Bascom be excelled.*

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a Bible.

All communications must be addressed to Secretary or President.

J. F. PALMER, Ch'n B. T.

J. M. GUDGER, Sec.

Leicester, Feb. 23, 1860.

SPRING, 1860.

B. B. HOPKINS. ROBT. HULL. THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,

258 BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE.

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers to the large and attractive stock of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

which we are now opening. Being determined to offer every advantage to our friends and customers, and desirous to extend the trade of our house and city, we invite buyers who have never looked through our market to call and see us.—To cash and prompt dealers, we shall offer superior inducements in prices, as well as in the variety and extent of our stock. ORDERS sent to us shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

Baltimore, February 16, 1860.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carying on the mercantile business in the town of Asheville.

They will occupy the store of James W. Patton, recently occupied by Summey, Spears & Co., opposite the

EAGLE HOTEL.

They invite their friends and the public generally to call on them.

JAMES A. PATTON,
J. B. ALEXANEER.
B. J. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 16 1860. tf

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞ Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at al hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 1y

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

BE IT KNOWN.

TO all whome it may concern that a full supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.—May always be found at the New Drug Store of E. J. ASTON, & CO.

No. 3 South Main St.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

IF you want Drugs and Medicine's, which are warranted Fine, Fresh, Genuine and reliable, get your supplies of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

Grease for the People.

100 Galons Train Oil, Expected daily by E. J. ASTON, & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

E. TENN. & VA. RAILROAD.

GREAT SOUTHERN

United States Mail Route.

CONNECTING ON THE EAST WITH RAIL Roads running to

RICHMOND,
WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
and NEW YORK.

On the West and South with Railroads running to

NASHVILL, E
MEMPHIS,
GRAND JUNCTION,
ST. LOUIS,
and NEW ORLEANS.

On and after the 29th day of January, the trains will run as follows:

Leave Bristol at 4 22 A. M.
Arrive at Bristol 4 35 P. M.
Leave Knoxville at 9 20 A. M.
Arrive at Knoxville at 11 45 A. M.

Close connection with all the Eastern, Southern, and Western cities.

Time from Knoxville to		Washington	29 hours.
"	do	Baltimore	31 do.
"	do	Philadelphia	35 do.
"	do	New York	40 do.

THROUGH TICKETS

Sold at Knoxville to Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; at Bristol to Nashville, Memphis, etc. Baggage checked through.

☞ This arrangement gives an entire daylight line both ways over our road.

M. S. TEMPLE,
Superintendent.

February 2, 1860. 5w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having permanently located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

respectfully solicits a share of patronage, and pledges himself to do work equal to that executed anywhere, & warrants satisfaction in every case.

Ladies Cloaks cut & made in the latest style and best manner.

Cutting, cleaning and repairing done at short notice.

Shop, brick house known as the "Old Drug Store," opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co.'s, Main street. W. H. STONE.

Asheville, Feb. 2, 1860.

MATTRASSES!

THE subscriber is now having Moss, Cotton and Shuck MATTRASSES manufactured to order, in the best style, at the Furniture Ware Rooms of A. B. Chunn & Co., on College Avenue. All orders promptly filled.

E. M. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

Feb. 2, 1860. 5w

1860.

Now is the Time to Subscribe

FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

Best Talent of the South

IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE,

Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be "*the best Family Paper in the South,*"—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

CHOICE READING MATTER,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

February 9, 1860.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

HAVE removed their large stock of goods to their new and commodious Store House, on the south east corner of the Public Square, opposite the Bank, at which place they will be pleased to see their old friends and patrons.

Asheville, Feb. 9, 1860.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

BEING desirous of adding to our already large stock of Goods, in the course of a few weeks, we would thank those of our friends who are in arrears to aid us by paying their accounts for the last year. If they can't pay all, a part will do us good.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1860.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

WE now occupy the old stand of SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO., opposite the EAGLE HOTEL. They will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
&C., &C., &C.,

embracing everything usually kept in a retail store. They expect to sell on the most liberal terms and hope by politeness and attention to their customers to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. They invite every one to give

THEM A CALL.

All accounts made with them will be due the 1st of Jan. each year and at that time they will expect them to be closed.

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

Asheville, Feb. 16, 1860. tf

CLOVER SEED for sale by

PATTON & ALEXANDER.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

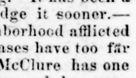
SELL AS LOW

as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods. His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.



Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.

Thread of all kinds.

Brown and Bleached Shirting.

Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead.
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. HERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,
Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

E. S. WALTON of N. C.

WITH

GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign

AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,

BALTIMORE.

Patronize the South.

GEO. W. HOWARD, | JOHN H. COLE,
WM. E. COCKE, JR., | HENRY F. SCHURMANN.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.

Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

Melancholy Fact.

THE undersigned is compelled to invite his friends to call and settle their accounts. The old business must be closed up. As he is compelled to have money, this may as well be considered *positively the*

LAST NOTICE.

It will afford him great pleasure to furnish all his friends with a genuine autograph, after the following form:

"Received payment,
E. J. ASTON."

January 13, 1860. tf

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
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SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
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TEST ONE PACKAGE
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TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by
W. W BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge* on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
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Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
100,000 Packages
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It Produces Rotundity of Form
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It Produces Rotundity of Form
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
Every Invalid Should
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Every Invalid Should
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 1y

MADISON ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.

MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from $ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from 8 to 10 50
Latin, ... 5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C. 7
" " " S. C. 10
Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.
Board, lights, fuel, per week, $1

☞ Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge. ☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞ Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third. ☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents want their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thou,"
"All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859. 5m

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 17, 1859. tf

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.
April 28, 1859. 1y

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft.*
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.
The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of *Typhoid* Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORK

just received and for sale by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap. GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

ALL THE *PUREST AND BEST* PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.